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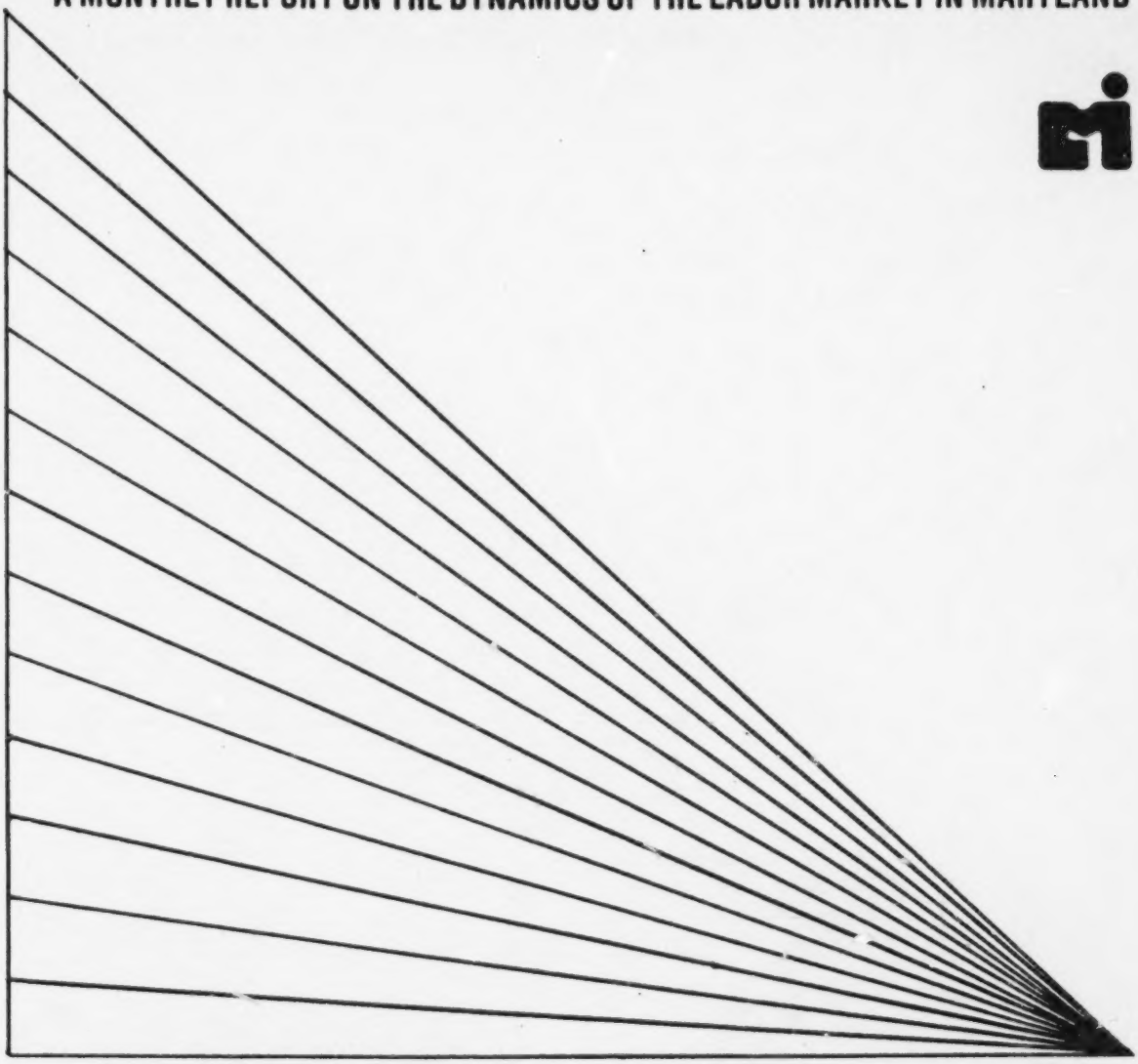
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 6.6 percent of May's civilian labor force to 6.5 percent of June's, marking the first decline for June on record (back to 1970). Last June, the rate increased by 0.4 percentage points. From 1970 to 1982, the unemployment rate invariably increased between May and June, by an average of 0.6 percentage points. This June also marks the 5th consecutive month of declining unemployment. The rate has declined by 2.5 percentage points from its January level of 9.0 percent. During the first half of 1982, the unemployment rate fell by a much lesser 1.0 percentage points. As of June, Maryland's rate has been lower than its level a year ago for the 6th consecutive month, and the difference has been widening monthly. Last June's rate of 8.4 percent is higher than this June's rate by a whopping 1.9 percentage points. Since the state's unemployment rate has been showing unusually large monthly declines and is considerably lower than in the previous three Junes, Maryland must be well on its way to recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. This April the rate scored its largest decline on record for April, in May it fell by more than any May since the recovery year of 1976, and in June it decreased for the first June on record. The June rate of 6.5 percent is the lowest June rate since 5.9 percent in 1979.

Though Maryland's unemployment rate decreased between May and June, the U.S. rate increased by 0.4 percentage points from 9.8 percent to 10.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted). While Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago for 6 consecutive months, the U.S. rate has been higher than a year ago for 22 months, exceeding last June's rate by 0.4 percentage points. Since January, the U.S. rate has fallen by 1.2 percentage points, less than one-half of the state's decrease. The U.S. rate has exceeded Maryland's level for 17 consecutive months, in June by 3.7 percentage points; and the gap has been steadily widening.

Maryland's June labor force was lower than its level last June by an estimated 4,794 persons, marking the 7th consecutive month of a smaller labor force than a year ago. The labor force was also smaller than its level in June, 1981. Unemployment was lower than its level a year ago for the 5th consecutive month, falling below last June's level by 40,462 persons. After 19 months of lower employment than a year ago, employment has been higher than a year ago for 2 consecutive months, in June by 35,668. Between May and June, 1983, the labor force expanded by an estimated 43,174 persons, twice last June's increase. Employment rose by 41,060 persons, more than 3 1/2 times the increase last June; and unemployment advanced by 2,114 persons, just 1/5 of last June's expansion.

During June, claims filed for unemployment insurance and persons exhausting their benefits decreased. A seasonal increase in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force exceeded those decreases in unemployment. Employment increased with hiring in food processing; electric/electronic equipment manufacturing; construction; trucking; eating/drinking places; real estate; hotels/lodging places; amusement/recreation, health, business, and engineering/architectural services; defense; non-education sector of state and local government; and agriculture. This greatly outnumbered the layoffs in water

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

transportation services and education. Hiring was more extensive than last June in manufacturing, construction, trade, and services. Manufacturing employment remains lower than its level a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, construction for the 24th month, and local government for the 30th month.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate inched down from 7.6 percent in May to 7.5 percent in June. Employment increased by 16,669 persons and unemployment decreased by 227. Hiring was observed in manufacturing, construction, trade, real estate, services, and the non-education sectors of state and local government. Even though seasonal hiring proceeded at a slower pace than statewide in construction, trade, services, and federal government; more positive trends were seen in state and local government. Baltimore City's rate fell from 9.0 percent in May to 8.8 percent in June. Rates also declined in four of the area's counties, but increased in Anne Arundel County from 6.0 percent to 6.5 percent.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate advanced from 3.9 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June. Employment increased by 16,568 persons and unemployment by 3,213. The rate remained at May's level in Charles County but increased in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. During June, layoffs in the area's public education institutions were greatly outnumbered by hiring in manufacturing, construction, retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, hotels/lodging places, business services, amusement/recreation services, federal government, and city and county governments.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate was reduced from 10.7 percent in May to 10.4 percent in June. The rate remained at May's level in Allegany County, increased in Garrett County, and decreased in Frederick and Washington Counties. The area's employment increased by only an estimated 14 persons from its May level and unemployment decreased by 432. The seasonal hiring observed statewide in trade, services, construction, and state/local government was negligible in Western Maryland. In fact, construction employment decreased. Layoffs also were seen in education.

Diverse trends were noted in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. Unemployment rates decreased from May in seven counties; increased slightly in St. Mary's, Talbot, and Wicomico; and held steady in Cecil. The rate decreased by more than a percentage point in the agricultural counties of Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Worcester. During June, the Area as a whole experienced seasonal layoffs in public education and seasonal hiring in food processing, retail trade, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, city/county governments, and agriculture. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for June was 15.1 percent in Somerset County and the lowest was 3.4 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Although Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment has not yet reached the growth rates experienced in 1977 through 1979 during recovery from the mid-1970s recession, its employment growth this spring does exceed the seasonal hiring seen during the recent recession in 1981 and 1982. Employment increased by an estimated 12,100 jobs during this June, compared with a monthly gain of only 6,900 a year ago. Since February, 65,300 jobs have been added, while seasonal hiring amounted to a lesser 44,700 during that period in 1982. Even though employment was lower than its level a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, the deficit as compared with last June came to only 500 jobs. Still, this June's employment fell below its level in June, 1981 by 56,900 jobs; June, 1980 by 31,000; and June, 1979 by 47,300.

Manufacturing employment expanded for the 4th consecutive month. Since February, 6,400 jobs have been added, with 2,500 of those in June alone. Last June, manufacturing increased by a much lesser 500 jobs, but ended three months of declines. Manufacturing jobs are fewer by 6,900 jobs than last June, marking the 21st consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. Last June, there were sizable layoffs in the nonelectrical machinery industry, accompanied by hiring in food processing and rubber/plastics. This June, no substantial layoffs were noted. Better business conditions promoted scattered hiring in electric/electronic equipment +700, printing/publishing +400, and nonelectrical machinery +200. Seasonal hiring began in food processing, as jobs increased by 900. Since last June, employment has increased by 1,800 in electric/electronic equipment, 1,100 in printing/publishing, and 300 in lumber/wood products. Meanwhile, primary metals has lost 3,600 jobs, stone/clay/glass products 1,300, and nonelectrical machinery 1,100.

After 19 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, May's nonmanufacturing jobs exceeded last May's by 3,200 and June topped last June's level by an even greater 6,400. During this June, employment increased by 9,600 jobs, contributing to the addition of 58,900 jobs between February and June. Last year, employment rose by a much lesser 47,900 jobs during that 4-month period, with 6,400 of the gain coming in June. Services increased by 8,100 jobs during this June with hiring in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/recreation, health, business, and engineering/architectural services. An estimated 1,600 jobs were lost in educational services as private schools began their summer vacations. Last June, services expanded by a lesser 4,000 jobs. Since January, an estimated 24,300 services jobs have been added, compared with a lesser growth of 21,000 during that period in 1982. Retail trade expanded by 3,600 jobs during June, with seasonal hiring at eating/drinking places and in other industries. Last June, grocery stores closings reduced the net increase to a lesser 2,300. Since February, retail trade has added 16,400 jobs, exceeding the gain of 14,500 during that period in 1982. Construction has been augmented by 11,200 jobs since February, with 2,400 of that increase coming in June. In 1982, a lesser 10,000 jobs were added during that 4-month period and 1,400 in June alone. Seasonal hiring mainly in real estate and also in banking boosted employment levels for finance/insurance/real estate by 1,700 jobs this June. Hiring by defense establishments during summer training augmented federal government employment by

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

1,500. Layoffs in water transportation services almost equaled hiring in trucking, so that the transportation industry netted an increase of only 300 jobs. Seasonal layoffs in public education outnumbered hiring at other governmental agencies, resulting in a job loss of 4,400 for state and 3,600 for local government. Since last June, state and local government employment has dropped by 5,900 and construction by 1,200. However, services has added 11,700 jobs and retail trade 1,300.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 4,700 during June, representing only 38.8 percent of the growth statewide. Employment increased by 1,200 in manufacturing and by 3,500 in nonmanufacturing. Some hiring was observed in the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, food, and printing/publishing. The area accounted for relatively low percentages of seasonal hiring statewide during June in construction (37 percent), retail trade (25 percent), and services (15 percent). However, it represented only 31 percent of the state's decrease in local government employment, and it showed a growth of 600 in state government as compared with a loss of 4,400 statewide. No change was observed in Baltimore's federal government, while 1,500 jobs were added statewide. The area's total employment was lower by 8,000 jobs than in last June, with 4,300 of the loss in nonmanufacturing and 3,700 in manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

There was little change during June in the average weekly earnings of Maryland's production workers in manufacturing industries. Few industries experienced changes in the length of average workweeks, while industries which showed increased average hourly earnings balanced those which showed decreased earnings. As a result, the average weekly earnings increased by only 59 cents over the month to $356.40. Average weekly hours inched up by 0.2 hours to 40.0 and average hourly earnings inched down by 3 cents to $8.91. Average hourly earnings increased by at least 10 cents in furniture/fixtures, transportation equipment, food processing, and apparel/textiles due to wage rate increases, more overtime work, more business, and layoff of lower paid workers. Hourly earnings decreased by at least 10 cents in fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals due to less business, and layoff of lower paid workers, and less overtime work. Average weekly earnings had grown by 4.2 percent since June, 1982. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings increased from May by only 13 cents to $380.02. Average weekly hours advanced by 0.1 hours to 40.6 and average hourly earnings dipped by 2 cents to $9.36. Since last June, average weekly earnings have increased by 3.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during June, 1983 were up 13.2 percent because of layoffs in the industries of primary metals, food processing, and apparel. Continued claims were down 7.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 1.5 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.5 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $116.77.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were unchanged from May to June and continued claims increased 11.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were up 14.8 percent and continued claims decreased 5.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 19.9 percent, continued claims decreased 5.7 percent, weeks compensated increased 5.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 4.6 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $118.18.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service had 70,313 active file applicants in June. The applicant typically is between 22-39 years old, female, black, and unemployed. Among the active file applicants, the unskilled (X-Entry) have increased by 73 percent when comparing June, 1983 to June, 1982. This is extremely surprising considering the decline in youth (under 22) applicants, who normally constitute the pool of unskilled labor. Other age groups must either be experiencing an increase in individuals who have decided to change jobs or individuals who have never worked before. New entrants to the labor force may account for the increase in the proportion of females, possibly displaced homemakers.

Three trade occupations--processing, machine trades, and benchwork--have increased their active applicants, even though all other active applicants have decreased. This is surprising because these trades would normally be found in manufacturing, and manufacturing is not recovering well in Maryland. Openings have decreased in two occupational groups--farm/fishery/forestry and machine trades. Neither of these were surprising in light of the weather and the lack of recovery in manufacturing.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

After increasing by 0.7 percent during April and 0.5 percent during May, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent during June to 298.1. Inflation slowed as food prices decreased and gasoline prices stabilized. Since last June, prices have increased by only 2.6 percent. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics also announced that the index for food and beverages declined during June by 0.1 percent to 284.7, for an inflation rate of only 1.6 percent since last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home fell 0.3 percent over the month and increased 1.9 over the year, indexing at 277.0.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch, 1970-1982 Annual Averages, United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Baltimore City Labor Force Indicators by Census Tract, January-December, 1982 and annual averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
JUNE 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '82
MARYLAND	2,187,853	2,144,679	2,044,692	2,003,632	143,161	141,047	6.5	6.6	8.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,068,859	1,052,417	989,031	972,362	79,828	80,055	7.5	7.6	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	392,324	386,734	357,928	351,896	34,396	34,838	8.8	9.0	11.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,309	176,472	168,677	165,834	11,632	10,638	6.5	6.0	8.0
BALTIMORE*	322,477	317,811	298,260	293,233	24,217	24,578	7.5	7.7	10.5
CARROLL	46,329	45,702	43,836	43,097	2,493	2,605	5.4	5.7	8.2
HARFORD	71,299	70,413	66,388	65,269	4,911	5,144	6.9	7.3	8.9
HOWARD	56,122	55,284	53,942	53,033	2,180	2,251	3.9	4.1	6.0
D. C. AREA	795,838	776,057	762,730	746,162	33,108	29,895	4.2	3.9	5.1
CHARLES	43,902	42,933	42,137	41,222	1,765	1,711	4.0	4.0	5.0
MONTGOMERY*	347,143	338,479	335,386	328,101	11,757	10,378	3.4	3.1	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	404,793	394,644	385,207	376,839	19,586	17,805	4.8	4.5	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,633	147,051	131,380	131,366	15,253	15,685	10.4	10.7	11.6
ALLEGANY	35,099	35,068	31,114	31,063	3,985	4,005	11.4	11.4	12.1
FREDERICK*	45,823	46,045	42,854	42,870	2,969	3,175	6.5	6.9	9.7
GARRETT	12,055	11,903	10,343	10,249	1,712	1,654	14.2	13.9	14.8
WASHINGTON	53,656	54,035	47,069	47,184	6,587	6,851	12.3	12.7	12.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,376	10,981	10,022	9,653	1,354	1,328	11.9	12.1	13.7
ST. MARY'S	18,855	18,307	17,488	16,992	1,367	1,315	7.3	7.2	8.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,179	7,926	7,442	7,032	737	894	9.0	11.3	11.7
CECIL	30,833	30,304	28,047	27,569	2,786	2,735	9.0	9.0	12.2
DORCHESTER	15,285	15,025	13,662	13,320	1,623	1,705	10.6	11.3	12.7
KENT	8,271	8,070	7,613	7,412	658	658	8.0	8.2	10.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,957	9,577	9,149	8,695	808	882	8.1	9.2	10.8
SOMERSET	7,410	7,343	6,294	5,938	1,116	1,405	15.1	19.1	14.7
TALBOT	16,251	15,617	15,560	14,979	691	638	4.3	4.1	5.4
WICOMICO	30,015	28,936	27,287	26,468	2,728	2,468	9.1	8.5	9.6
WORCESTER	20,092	17,067	18,988	15,684	1,104	1,383	5.5	8.1	7.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,810	101,006	88,526	88,496	12,284	12,510	12.2	12.4	12.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	746,382	734,606	690,771	679,129	55,611	55,477	7.5	7.6	9.7
BALANCE OF STATE*	220,426	212,086	203,689	194,964	16,737	17,122	7.6	8.1	9.2
UNITED STATES[2]	113,383,000	110,308,000	101,813,000	99,543,000	11,570,000	10,765,000	10.2	9.8	9.8

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JUNE 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.5	1676.4	1689.0	930.0	925.3	938.0
Manufacturing	208.5	206.0	215.4	137.9	136.7	141.6
Durable Goods	111.9	111.1	117.9	80.2	79.7	83.3
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.2	7.2	8.5	4.7	4.7	5.7
Primary metal industries	20.7	20.8	24.3	19.3	19.3	21.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.9	14.0	16.2	13.9	14.0	15.3
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.9	6.2	6.2	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	15.6	15.4	16.7	10.0	10.0	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	35.6	34.9	33.8	25.7	25.2	24.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.3	3.4	*	* *	*
Communication equipment	24.7	24.5	23.4	18.6	18.4	17.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	13.8	8.2	8.3	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.1
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	96.6	94.9	97.5	57.7	57.0	58.3
Food and kindred products	24.8	23.9	25.1	11.9	11.6	12.5
Meat products	6.7	6.6	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.5	4.3	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.4	13.9	8.3	8.2	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.4	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.2	9.2	6.8	6.8	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.2	23.8	23.1	13.7	13.4	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.3	12.2	13.2	9.9	9.8	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1480.0	1470.4	1473.6	792.1	788.6	796.4
Construction	88.6	86.2	89.8	40.1	39.2	42.8
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	85.4	88.4	56.6	56.5	60.2
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	9.0	5.5	5.5	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	38.8	38.5	39.1	23.5	23.6	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.3	39.1	40.3	27.6	27.4	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.5	25.4	26.2	18.2	18.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.7	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	410.9	407.5	407.9	218.7	217.9	219.1
Wholesale trade	93.8	94.0	92.1	55.9	56.0	56.2
Retail trade	317.1	313.5	315.8	162.8	161.9	162.9
General merchandise stores	39.6	39.4	42.8	19.7	19.8	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.6	95.9	96.8	59.2	58.2	60.2
Banking	24.4	24.0	24.5	14.6	14.2	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	12.7	12.3	8.6	8.5	8.2
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.2	20.5	15.6	15.5	15.7
Services and mining	407.4	399.3	395.7	212.8	211.6	207.1
Private hospitals	57.5	56.9	56.3	38.8	38.6	38.2
Educational services	25.4	27.0	24.3	17.9	19.0	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	21.2	20.6	20.6	7.0	6.8	6.8
Total government	389.6	396.1	395.0	204.7	205.2	207.0
Total federal government	131.5	130.0	131.0	53.8	53.8	54.3
Total state and local government	258.1	266.1	264.0	150.9	151.4	152.7
Total state government	80.9	85.3	82.9	57.9	57.3	58.1
Total local government	177.2	180.8	181.1	93.0	94.1	94.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

June 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Manufacturing	$356.40	$355.81	$341.88	40.0	39.8	39.8	$ 8.91	$ 8.94	$ 8.59
DURABLE GOODS	401.39	399.50	386.78	41.0	40.6	40.5	9.79	9.84	9.55
Lumber and wood products	256.76	248.45	261.[illegible]	39.2	38.4	38.6	6.55	6.47	6.77
Furniture and fixtures	275.15	261.40	267.[illegible]	41.5	41.1	44.6	6.63	6.36	5.99
Stone, clay and glass products	391.00	395.05	374.78	43.3	43.7	42.3	9.03	9.04	8.86
Primary metal industries	502.40	494.47	502.13	40.0	39.4	39.6	12.56	12.55	12.68
Fabricated metal products	370.22	381.60	353.01	42.8	42.4	41.0	8.65	9.00	8.61
Machinery except electrical	388.28	390.67	366.51	40.7	40.4	40.1	9.54	9.67	9.14
Electric and electronic equipment	349.87	349.85	323.11	41.9	41.5	41.8	8.35	8.43	7.73
Transportation equipment	472.03	463.34	440.77	39.5	39.4	38.8	11.95	11.76	11.36
Instruments and related products	310.04	298.38	282.75	39.8	38.5	39.0	7.79	7.75	7.25
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	264.11	261.44	225.72	38.5	38.0	38.0	6.86	6.88	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.63	310.44	291.33	39.1	39.0	39.0	7.97	7.96	7.47
Food and kindred products	287.21	277.81	275.80	38.5	37.9	39.4	7.46	7.33	7.00
Apparel and other textile products	209.43	206.43	197.78	35.8	35.9	35.7	5.85	5.75	5.54
Paper and allied products	321.63	314.16	303.78	41.5	40.8	41.5	7.75	7.70	7.32
Printing and publishing	365.77	373.64	346.30	38.3	38.8	37.6	9.55	9.63	9.21
Chemicals and allied products	423.95	432.79	371.29	42.1	42.1	41.3	10.07	10.28	8.99
Rubber and misc. plastic products	307.27	315.55	308.43	41.3	42.7	41.4	7.44	7.39	7.45
Leather and leather products	186.53	180.93	178.42	38.7	37.0	37.8	4.82	4.89	4.72

Covers an estimated 138,600 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
MANUFACTURING	$380.02	$379.89	$368.02	40.6	40.5	40.8	$ 9.36	$ 9.38	$ 9.02
DURABLE GOODS	420.25	421.06	409.18	41.0	40.8	41.0	10.25	10.32	9.98
Stone, clay and glass products	400.40	408.10	404.46	43.1	43.6	44.3	9.29	9.36	9.13
Primary metal industries	504.19	498.24	504.59	40.4	39.7	39.7	12.48	12.55	12.71
Fabricated metal products	377.56	403.52	366.63	43.8	44.1	41.9	8.62	9.15	8.75
Machinery except electrical	360.26	354.80	318.40	40.8	40.0	39.8	8.83	8.87	8.00
Electric and electronic equipment	381.56	387.82	350.92	41.7	42.2	42.9	9.15	9.19	8.18
Transportation equipment	485.59	476.63	471.01	38.6	38.5	38.2	12.58	12.38	12.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	241.66	240.68	224.84	37.7	37.2	38.5	6.41	6.47	5.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	328.02	327.23	310.27	40.1	40.2	40.4	8.18	8.14	7.68
Food and kindred products	360.33	353.83	339.90	40.9	41.0	41.3	8.81	8.63	8.23
Apparel and other textile products	229.12	222.02	207.79	35.8	36.1	35.1	6.40	6.15	5.92
Paper and allied products	282.83	270.91	271.15	41.9	40.8	42.5	6.75	6.64	6.38
Printing and publishing	342.14	342.77	329.62	38.4	38.6	37.8	8.91	8.88	8.72
Chemicals and allied products	465.04	477.42	448.49	42.9	42.4	43.5	10.84	11.26	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	274.39	286.23	272.27	41.7	43.9	44.2	6.58	6.52	6.16

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,548	19,924	33,372	13,118	10,942	20,487
Total Continued Claims	202,842	218,057	267,869	127,147	134,802	171,762
Total Weeks Compensated	173,325	170,738	241,992	105,788	100,727	147,919
Total Amount of Payments	$20,238,489	$19,947,752	$27,470,899	$12,502,523	$11,955,051	$17,343,017
Average Weekly Payment	$116.77	$116.83	$113.52	$118.18	$118.69	$117.25

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	272	272	271
Total continued claims	2,310	2,079	3,145
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	280	244	188
Total Continued claims	1,784	1,889	788

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	%	MARCH, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE, 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	70313	100	64953	78367	100	-10
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	9615	14	6549	13104	17	-27
22-39	43745	62	42183	47861	61	-9
40-54	12746	18	12288	13158	17	-3
55 AND OVER	4206	6	3933	4244	5	-1
SEX						
MALE	32774	47	30578	39226	50	-16
FEMALE	37535	53	34361	39141	50	-4
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	33252	47	31624	38608	49	-14
BLACK *	35753	51	31994	38530	49	-7
HISPANIC	447	1	449	442	1	1
OTHER	850	1	789	787	1	8
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	34245	49	34038	44779	57	-24
VETERAN	10142	14	10167	10997	14	-8
HANDICAPPED	2437	3	2415	3502	4	-30
WELFARE	27467	39	27080	25639	33	7
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	65632	100	63045	72298	100	-9
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5679	9	5493	6831	9	-17
CLERICAL	11154	17	10645	12278	17	-9
SALES	2014	3	1987	2522	3	-20
SERVICE	11620	18	10962	12777	18	-9
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	536	1	545	792	1	-32
PROCESSING	2237	3	2295	2125	3	5
MACHINE TRADES	3653	6	3719	3546	5	3
BENCHWORK	2737	4	2375	2628	4	4
STRUCTURAL WORK	8951	14	9235	11019	15	-19
MISCELLANEOUS	6651	10	6509	7696	11	-14
X-ENTRY	16498	25	8732	9553	13	73
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	28961	100	16971	25591	100	13
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	1790	7	991	1738	7	3
CLERICAL	5456	20	3492	5177	20	5
SALES	2731	7	1418	1912	7	43
SERVICE	7531	28	5014	7236	28	4
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	502	2	170	575	2	-13
PROCESSING	1484	3	834	692	3	114
MACHINE TRADES	1155	5	649	1199	5	-4
BENCHWORK	1670	5	866	1152	5	45
STRUCTURAL WORK	3746	13	1947	3238	13	16
MISCELLANEOUS	2795	10	1589	2643	10	6
X-ENTRY	---	--	--- --	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JUNE 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	535.5	531.1	527.2
Manufacturing*	25.4	24.9	24.4
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.3	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	510.1	506.2	502.8
Construction	35.5	33.6	33.4
Transportation and public utilities*	15.2	15.1	14.5
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.7	132.6	133.0
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.3	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.1	28.5	28.8
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.3	3.5
Services and mining	150.1	144.8	144.3
Total government	146.5	151.6	148.8
Total federal government	72.9	72.0	72.2
Total state and local government	73.6	79.6	76.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JUNE 1983

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.3	111.1	116.6
Manufacturing	23.0	22.1	23.9
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.7	9.1
Meat products	4.9	4.7	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	1.9	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.6	7.4	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	93.3	89.0	92.7
Construction	6.7	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.4	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.5	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.4	28.5	30.3
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	3.8	4.1
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	23.0	21.1	22.6
Health services	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total government	22.6	22.6	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total state & local government	17.9	18.0	17.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	110.3	110.5
Manufacturing	23.3	23.4	26.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.7	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.6	3.5	4.5
Other manufacturing	14.0	14.1	15.5
Nonmanufacturing	85.3	86.9	84.5
Construction	6.8	7.1	6.7
Transportation & public	6.8	6.7	6.9
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.3	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.5	25.2	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.5	20.3	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	23.0	22.1
Health services	9.2	9.0	8.8
Educational services	1.1	1.9	1.0
Total government	20.1	21.4	20.1
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.9	18.3	17.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1983

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	430.6	428.9	438.1
Manufacturing	55.5	55.0	57.4
Durable Goods*	23.3	23.2	25.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	3.3
Primary metal industries	7.0	6.9	7.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	3.6
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.7	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	32.2	31.8	31.7
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.5	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.6	8.1
Commercial printing	3.5	3.4	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	375.1	373.9	380.7
Construction	12.9	12.6	14.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.3	35.6	38.6
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	4.0
Transp. except railroad*	11.6	12.1	14.1
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.4	5.6
Water transportation	3.0	3.8	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.8	91.5	94.3
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.0	39.3	40.1
Banking	11.5	11.2	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.4
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	11.0
Service & mining*	114.9	115.4	111.6
Health services	36.9	36.7	36.5
Educational services	12.3	13.1	12.2
Misc. services	4.6	4.5	4.7
Total government	80.2	79.5	81.4
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.4
Total state & local government	66.3	65.6	67.0
Total state government	29.2	28.3	28.9
Total local government	37.1	37.3	38.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED